

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of annoyance
if they will take time to notice these numbers:
For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
3 rings.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2
rings.
For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2
rings.
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.
For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

"MORMONISM" NO MENACE.

The subjoined is from the La Grande
Daily Chronicle of Nov. 2. It is a true
and well deserved testimony to the
worth of "Mormon" settlers, and shows
that there is no reason for apprehension
of any dangerous consequences as a result
of so-called "Mormon" influence.
Only ignorance, and prejudice—the off-
spring of ignorance—entertain such ap-
prehensions.The La Grande Chronicle was asked
by a homesick Mormon, whether the "Mor-
mons" rule La Grande county, politi-
cally or otherwise. The Chronicle man,
astonished at the query, asked for fur-
ther explanation. He was then told that:"We have been informed that the
Mormons comprise a large majority of
the voters of Grande Ronde valley and
that they elect the officers of the county,
control the politics of the county, and
that polygamy is carried on in the
county in open violation of the law."
"We have also learned that they are
building a second tabernacle at La
Grande, and that this county will soon
be turned into a second Utah of the
old time kind."The paper continues:
"The Chronicle was dumfounded. It
had never heard such charges before.
It did not suspect that any one should
circulate such reports. The Chronicle
has been published in La Grande for
nearly a century. It has, however, never
watched the interests of Union county
with a jealous eye, and has never seen
anything ominous in the influx into this
county of a large number of citizens
who believe in the Mormon religion.""It informed the homesickers that
there were a large number of Mormons
in the county; that they were intelli-
gent, hard working and law abiding
people, who looked after their own
interests and seemed to stay out of poli-
tics. They vote, of course, but are not
clannish. They have as many different
opinions as other people about who
ought to be elected, and Mormonism
has never been raised in the elections of
Union county.""The people are a hard working
class; they pay their debts, believe in
living within the law, and are seldom
found in the courts. The Chronicle
knows no sect in its ideas of religion
and would not condemn or applaud one
above the other; but, as a matter of
justice to the Mormon people, as they
are called, would speak of them in the
highest terms, so far as they have con-
ducted themselves in this county. All
of these things the Chronicle explained
to the homesickers.""It may be announced once and for
all that there is no reason to apprehend
any danger from the Mormons in
Union county. They are not a people
to cause trouble. Law-abiding and
hard-working people never cause trou-
ble. Those who would like to settle in
Union county are welcome and they
will find in their association with the
people, that they will never know Mor-
mon from Gentile, or any other relig-
ious sect from another, while transac-
ting business or attending the election
polls.""That testimony all fair-minded people,
who know the Mormons, give them.
Even their enemies admit the truth of
it in their own hearts, though with
their lips they speak in another vein.
We are reliably informed that many of
the inhabitants of the places where the
"Mormons" once were driven, are
now looking for a return of the exiles,
if that were practicable. They know
of the good influence that always goes
with the "Mormons," wherever they
settle."

FORGETFUL CRITICS.

The home critics of our government
have commenced their denunciations,
on account of the secession of Panama
from the mother republic. They charge
the United States with fraud, hypocrisy,
double-dealing, etc. In short, in their
boundless patriotism and righteous
wrath they re-echo all the worst
charges made by enemies of the coun-
try."We are witnessing," they say, "what
is really a seizure of the isthmus by the
United States government through mili-
tary force, masked in part by the fake
republic set up at Panama City."There are several things the critics
are, apparently, forgetting. One is the
fact that the Panama people have for
several years been connected with a coun-
try that seems indifferent to their interests.
This was set forth in the declaration
of independence signed by Jose A.Arango, Frederico Boyd, and Tomas
Arias. They say in part:"The separation of the Isthmus from
Colombia was accomplished without any
feeling of hatred or of sentiment
of joy. The Isthmian people did it with
grief, but they complied with their su-
preme, inevitable duty, that of looking
to their own future, of attending to
their own preservation and working out
their own welfare. We therefore now
begin to form one of the free nations
of the world. We consider Colombia as
being a sister nation, with which we
shall be in sympathy whenever circum-
stances may require it and for whose
prosperity we have the most fervent
and sincere wishes."This should be self-evident. Self-
preservation is the first law of nature.
Both states and individuals necessarily
are subject to it. It is useless to cite
our attitude toward the Southern Con-
federacy as an argument against Pan-
ama. The true precedent is our own
secession from Great Britain. Panama
has as much right to assume the reins
of government over her own territory,
as the North American colonies had,
or as Cuba had.Another fact the critics forget is, that
the Colombian authorities themselves,
do not seem to have taken the neces-
sary steps to prevent the secession.
Though they had ample time to do so.
For months the rumor has been abroad,
that a revolution might break out,
should the Colombian senate fail to
ratify the Hay-Herran treaty. The
United States took notice of the rum-
ors, and when the outbreak occurred,
we had several warships at convenient
distances from the coast. The Colum-
bian government could not have been
ignorant of what was going on, and it
could have taken some steps for preven-
tion of the proclamation of independ-
ence. It might have secured the ring-
leaders, and nipped the revolution in the
bud. The failure on the part of Colum-
bia to do this is almost inexplicable.
It would not be surprising, if an inside
view of the entire movement would re-
veal the fact that it was not entirely
without sympathy at Bogota. The presi-
dent of Colombia, it is said, is in favor
of the treaty.Another fact is, that Europe has taken
about the same stand toward Pan-
ama, as has the United States. France
hastened to recognize the new republic.
From London the statement came
quickly that there will be no outside
interference and that it is expected that
British interests will be guarded by the
United States. From Berlin came prac-
tically a similar statement. Is it not al-
together probable that the views of
Europe were consulted, before recog-
nition was accorded by this country to
the new republic? The time is, per-
haps, not far distant, when all the world
will deem it necessary to secure to
the inhabitants of all South America
the protection of life and property.
And as that view grows, it will be felt
universally that it would be an excel-
lent arrangement to have this country
undertake the preservation of good or-
der and stability in all the volatile re-
publics to the south of us. That would
not mean annexation. But it would
mean a great triumph of civilization.Finally the critics forget that this
country is destined to grow and to ex-
ercise an influence for good, directly or
indirectly, upon all the world. Its
career can no more be stopped than
can the sun be stayed in its course
through the heavens, as long as the peo-
ple are true to the mission committed
to the founders of the Republic. At every
stage of advancement, the critics
have been ready with predictions of
disaster, and denunciations. But the
Almighty has always led the nation on-
ward by night and by day, as he did
anciently the chosen people, as long as
they were true to Him. The critics
have much to learn from the history of
the country they assail in blind fury.

POLITICS IN CANADA.

A dispatch from Toronto, Ont., indi-
cates that the movement for Canadian
independence is growing in the Domini-
on. It says that the newly elected
president of a club, in his address,
ventured the prediction that many now
living would "see the great step taken
that would lead perhaps to separation
and independence."These remarks, the dispatch says,
were wildly cheered, showing that the
speaker but echoed the sentiment of his
audience.According to other advices, it is
claimed that the movement for indepen-
dence is now on bound to become
an actual force in the politics
of the country. The French Canadians,
it is said, are rapidly making indepen-
dence an issue. Only the other day
thousands gathered at the tomb of
Mercur, and one of the speakers pro-
posed that on the pedestal of the monu-
ment be inscribed the words: "Let us
march on toward the independence of
our country," and this was wildly
cheered. The same speaker, a member
of Parliament, also expressed his con-
viction that the time had almost ar-
rived for the Canadian people to unite
in working for the conquest of their in-
dependence. The late action of Eng-
land in the Alaskan boundary affair
was a complete justification, he said,
of this line of action. The French
Canadians are dreaming of "a French
republic on the banks of the St. Law-
rence." In the opinion of some of the
most far-seeing of their public men the
present agitation for political separa-
tion from Britain is premature. Con-
sequently a counter movement is look-
ed for, which will seek to restrain the
more impetuous element of the popu-
lation and teach it patience until such
time as the increase of the French-
Canadian people will have given them
that numerical superiority which will
assure them of the control of national
affairs.The English speaking population has
no desire, as a rule, to secede from
Great Britain, but they are gradually
becoming aware of what is going on
around them. It seems that this class
of the population is turning toward the
United States, asking themselves
whether it would not be better to fac-
ilitate a union with this country, than
to build up a French republic. A French
republic does not appeal to them. The
latter movement, should it take form,
is certain to be supported by many of
the immigrants from the United States
who have gone into Canada from Min-
nesota, the Dakotas, or Montana. Theseare largely young, stalwart settlers who
exercise an influence over their sur-
roundings wherever they go.

QUEER IDEA OF JUSTICE.

In a Pekin dispatch the story is told
of the burning of a mission house and
the killing of a native preacher in the
province of Chenkiang, by a Chinese
mob. The dispatch claims that the
missionaries in that district are de-
manding the execution of the local
magistrate, as a retribution for the
murder. That is a peculiar demand. It
may be in accordance with Chinese
ideas of justice, but it is most strange
ideas of justice from foreign missionaries.
It is, as if, when a Chinaman is killed
in an American city, the mayor of that
city were executed for the crime in case
the real murderer could not be found.
What would be thought of such jus-
tice?Foreign missionaries should be slow
to ask for retribution. They go to some
countries without any call. Their pres-
ence is not needed, and not desired.
They are often the cause of trouble, by
their deeds of indiscretion, their prej-
udices and, we may say, ignorance. But
if they have a cause for grievance, they
should settle in the spirit of the reli-
gion they profess to teach, and that re-
ligion does not demand "an eye for an
eye and a tooth for a tooth," but it de-
mands self-sacrifice on the part of its
followers. China is weak, and the Chris-
tian missionaries should strengthen their
hands against oppressors, instead of
joining in the demand for her further
weakening. They should inspire her of-
ficials with self-confidence, and point
out the way for gaining the respect of
her enemies. Failing to be a help to
that country, they had better leave it
and seek other fields of usefulness.Colombia slept on her rights and on
a volcano at the same time.Germany stands by the United States
in its course toward the new Republic
of Panama. Hoch der Kaiser!If Abbe Ligny's book is put in the in-
dex expurgatorius, as the propaganda
recommends, it should give it a great
run.Three hundred mounted German
troops have arrived at Warmbad. This
shows that they are in hot pursuit of
the Hottentots.Dowdies leaving London for Paris
because they are not appreciated looks
wonderfully like jumping out of the
frying pan into the fire.President Parker says that Canada
is on the threshold of big events. Will
he kindly open the door and let the
world have a peep in?"This is a white man's country," says
Senator Gorman, seemingly forgetting
there are some nine million Americans
of African descent in it.One of the editors of Life, who ran for
alderman on the Tammany ticket in
New York, was defeated. In the midst
of Life we are in death.If Colonel Colt had been as fast as
Lou Dillon, Crescous or Dan Patch he
might have got there. Such not being
the case he has made no record and
remains in the "also ran" class.It is expected that before Governor
Taft leaves the Philippines he will
have settled the friars' land trouble. It
is to be hoped he will. It has been a
veritable quagmire which couldn't be
drained and where bottom couldn't be
found.The rumor that Mr. J. P. Morgan was
going to retire from active business is
denied. Not much. While stands the
treasury, Morgan shall stand; when
falls the treasury Morgan shall fall; and
when Morgan falls—the financial
world.Two hundred and fifty guests were bid-
den to the Roxburgh-Gosset wedding.
The remaining hundred and fifty of the
Four Hundred crawled under the canvas
of the canopy across the sidewalk
and got a look at the bride. The
"smart set" will always crawl on their
bellies to get a sight of wealth and
title.Never was a better rebuke adminis-
tered to any one than that adminis-
tered by Senator Hoar to sundry eliti-
mists of Massachusetts who had through
him, presented a petition to the Senate
asking that august body not to permit
Senator Smoot to retain his seat. It is
not only a rebuke to these good people
of Massachusetts, but to all others
throughout the land who are interest-
ing themselves to have Senator Smoot
expelled. And they needed it. The dis-
tinguished senator's remarks on this
head were a paraphrase on the "Mor-
mon" motto: "Mind your own business."

NEW YORK'S CANAL.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

There is at least one gratifying result
of the election in New York, and it af-
fects the entire northwest, as well as
the Empire state itself. The constitu-
tional amendment providing for the ex-
penditure of \$101,000,000 for the en-
largement of the state's canals, includ-
ing Erie canal, has been adopted. The
vote of the city did it, because under
railroad influences, the outside coun-
ties were arrayed against the propo-
sition.

New York Mail and Express.

In the long run we believe that the
large canal will benefit the sections
which put themselves in opposition to
it, as well as everybody else. As a
means of bringing the grain of the
great West to our wharves, and check-
ing the flow of our commerce to other
ports, the improvement will come to a
great deal more than the possible \$100,
000,000 which it will cost; and the people
of the whole state, to the remotest hill
farmer in the counties farthest back,
will benefit by it in the assurance
which it will afford in the lasting
commercial security of the state and
city.

New York Evening Post.

Amid congratulations, the advocates
of a modern Erie canal should not for-
get the further duty that awaits them.
About the only genuine argument ad-
vanced against the plan was that the
appropriation of \$101,000,000 would su-
rely be wasted—a criticism that might
be turned against every great public
improvement. Now is the time forvigilant supervision of contracts, and
for all who are honestly committed to
the project to see that the state gets
a money's worth for every dollar it
borrows.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The movement for the canal had its
origin in the steadily declining com-
merce of the port of New York and in
the belief that only through this water
way could the commercial supremacy
of the Empire state be preserved. Fig-
ures have been presented each year
showing the gradual diversion of the
commerce of New York to Montreal
and other ports. Various causes have
been ascribed and various remedies of-
fered, but the conviction that the one
great remedy for this decline was to be
found in the conversion of the Erie
canal into a 1,000-ton barge water way
became so general in New York City
as to make the vote for it in the metro-
polis almost unanimous. It is true that
the expected support for it in the
country did not materialize.

New York World.

Since New York first won the title of
the Empire state it has never perform-
ed a more truly imperial act than its
decision on Tuesday to assume the
gigantic burden of a debt of \$101,000,000
for the construction of a free waterway
linking the lakes with the ocean. In-
deed, we do not recall any body politic
even among the great powers of the
earth, that has ever made such a con-
tribution at one time to the free use
of commerce. It is true that Canada
and Australia, each of which is far
behind New York in population and
wealth, have spent much more than
the cost of the barge canal on public
works, but they have been for the most
part works that have been expected to
pay their cost by their own earnings.
No state or nation has spent such a
sum on one improvement to be built
and maintained at the taxation. That
the people of New York have been able
to look beyond the cost of this colossal
undertaking to its ultimate benefits is a
signal proof of their capacity. They
have cheerfully taken on their should-
ers a load which no state but this
has thought of lifting.

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